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SOURCE Szabad Nep.

DECREE ON 1953 HUNGARIAN PRODUCE, LIVESTOCK DELIVERIES

[Comment: The 1953 decree of the Hungarian Presidential Council on compulsory delivery of produce and livestock in 1953 is essentially the same as the 1952 decree [redacted] Produce delivery obligations are stated in wheat kilograms at the 1952 ratio, and the extent of the obligation is again determined by the land category to which the area belongs and the cadastral category to which it is assigned. The 1952 official prices for standard-quality products delivered in compliance with delivery obligations are to remain in effect.

Kulaks whose holdings are under 25 cadastral yokes must deliver only 10 percent instead of 20 percent more than independent producers having similar holdings. Producers having two or more children under 14 may retain more produce, and those having four or more children under 14 may retain more milk than in 1952.

The ratio for produce delivery in 1952 was 48 percent of bread cereals, 28 percent of fodder, 18 percent of sunflower seeds, and 6 percent of potatoes, as compared to 47 percent, 31 percent, 15 percent and 7 percent, respectively, in 1953. Whereas corn made up 60 percent of feed delivery in 1952, it is to constitute only 55 percent in 1953.

The summary of the 1953 decree given by Szabad Nep on 2 January follows.7

Crop cultivation, livestock breeding and fattening, and lard deliveries undertaken on a contractual basis must be fulfilled according to the special regulations pertinent to such contracts.

Producers cooperatives will reimburse machine stations in kind for work equivalent in value to 30 wheat kilograms, work valued in excess of 30 wheat kilograms may be paid for in cash or in kind.

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Delivery is compulsory for all individuals actually farming a tract of land which conforms to the specifications on which compulsory delivery is based. Producers having scattered holdings must base deliveries on the total of their holdings.

From the standpoint of compulsory deliveries, holdings totaling less than 400 square fathoms in excess on one cadastral yoke count as one cadastral yoke; holdings 400-1,200 square fathoms in excess of one cadastral yoke count as 1.5 yokes, and holdings more than 1,200 square fathoms in excess of one cadastral yoke count as 2 yokes. [1,600 square fathoms equals one cadastral yoke].

In the case of wine delivery, 200 square fathoms of vineyard are the equivalent of one eighth of a cadastral yoke.

Members of Type III producers cooperatives must make delivery collectively, and the president of the cooperative is personally responsible for the delivery. Members of types I and II producers cooperatives must make deliveries individually and are subject to the regulations applying to independent peasants in regard to manner and quantity of delivery.

All agricultural products remaining after the fulfillment of delivery obligations, the repayment of government loans, and the reimbursement of agricultural machine stations may be disposed of freely by the producer. The producer is, however, required to set aside his seed requirements for the following agricultural year and to fulfill his contractual obligation.

The free market for surplus produce will be terminated on 15 June 1953 for grain crops and on 15 August 1953 for root crops and wine. Restoration of free market rights will depend on the completion of the 1953 delivery program.

Compulsory delivery obligations include the following: agricultural produce, livestock, milk, poultry, eggs, and wine.

Produce and livestock delivery obligations are based on the combined area of the producer's arable land, meadows, and pasture.

Exemption from produce and livestock delivery obligations is granted for the following: (1) farms of less than one cadastral yoke, (2) communal pastures, (3) shelter belts and land which has been declared unsuitable for cultivation by the megye council, and (4) rice fields of producers who are delivering rice. Producers cooperatives are not required to make deliveries on that part of their pasture land which exceeds 12 percent of their arable land.

The decree establishes 3 cadastral categories and 8 land categories.

Produce delivery obligations are stated in wheat kilograms at the 1952 ratio. The extent of the obligations is determined by the land category to which the property belongs and the cadastral category to which it is assigned.

Unlike last year, the decree establishes 8 cadastral categories for producers cooperatives, too. Kulaks whose holdings are less than 25 cadastral yokes must deliver 10 percent more than independent peasants whose holdings are in the same categories. Independent peasants supporting more than two children under 14 years of age are authorized to deduct the produce delivery obligations for half a yoke for each child after the second.

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Producers who do not keep cows and whose holdings are less than 8 cadastral yokes must increase their fodder delivery by 20 percent in lieu of milk.

Land on which crops have been grown under contractual obligations is exempt from delivery obligations as soon as the contract is fulfilled. This does not apply to seed crops and new potatoes grown under contract, since these crops count toward fulfillment of delivery obligations in any case.

If a producer's land taxes are reduced because of damage caused by the weather, his delivery obligations must be modified accordingly.

Produce deliveries for the country as a whole must be fulfilled according to the following percentages per category: 47 percent in the bread grain category, 31 percent in the fodder category, 15 percent in the sunflower seed category, and 7 percent in the potato category. The Ministry of Produce Collection may modify the percentages per category in accordance with local growing conditions.

Producers whose bread grain crop is insufficient to meet delivery obligations may substitute barley, oats, or sunflower seed.

Fodder delivery obligations will consist of 30 percent of barley and oats, and 55 percent of corn. The remaining 15 percent may consist of barley, oats, corn, or rough fodder according to the producer's preference. The Ministry of Produce Collection may permit producers cooperatives engaged in large-scale livestock breeding to deliver fattened hogs in lieu of fodder.

If the obligation in respect to sunflower seed cannot be met in kind, fattened hogs or lard may be substituted. Producers may convert surplus sunflower seed into table oil or meal and dispose of it freely, but the sunflower seed itself must not be sold on the free market.

The delivery of 80 percent of the rice crop is mandatory; the producer is free to dispose of the remainder according to his preference.

Cereals must be delivered from the threshing floor immediately; corn and sunflower seed, 5 days after harvest; rice, 5 days after threshing; and potatoes, one day after harvesting. The deadline for the delivery of hay and leguminous crops is 30 September 1953.

Cattle and hog delivery obligations are stated in live weight; the extent of obligation is determined on the same basis as produce delivery, i.e., by land and cadastral categories.

Regardless of the land category to which they belong, Type III producers cooperatives, independent peasants and members of types I and II producers cooperatives, and kulaks must deliver, respectively, 7.70, 12.60, and 13 kilograms of meat semiannually for each cadastral yoke.

In completing hog deliveries, producers cooperatives and independent peasants must turn in fattened hogs weighing at least 125 kilograms each; kulaks must turn in fattened hogs weighing at least 130 kilograms each. Producers must deliver beef cattle weighing at least 280 kilograms each to fulfill their cattle delivery obligations.

Producers whose combined arable land, meadow, and pasture are under 14 yokes may jointly deliver a hog. However, not more than five independent peasants or three kulaks together may deliver one hog. In the case of beef cattle, 12 independent peasants or four kulaks may deliver a steer jointly.

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During the second half of 1953, all livestock delivered on a contractual basis will count toward fulfillment of delivery obligations.

Producers whose total hog-delivery obligation amounts to 20 kilograms or less may fulfill the obligation with lard. This applies also to producers whose arrears amount to 20 kilograms or less after they have delivered a fattened hog. Producers may deliver hogs to complete both the hog and cattle delivery obligations.

Milk-delivery obligations for the 1953 calendar year are as follows: In the case of producers whose holdings total 8 yokes or less, milk delivery will depend on the size of the herd. Producers having no cows must turn in more fodder. Where holdings exceed 8 yokes, milk delivery will be governed by the extent of the holdings, regardless of whether or not the producer keeps cows. [Requirements not specified.]

The milk-delivery obligation will be reduced for the following: newly formed producers cooperatives, families having four or more children under 14 years of age or an invalid on a milk diet, and producers who are raising calves.

Independent producers whose combined holdings amount to 300 square fathoms or more must deliver poultry and eggs.

Type III producers cooperatives must deliver 1.5 kilograms of poultry and 20 eggs for each yoke of jointly cultivated territory. Independent producers and members of types I and II producers cooperatives must deliver 2.5 kilograms of poultry and 45 eggs per cadastral yoke.

At least 40 percent of the poultry delivery must consist of fattened ducks or geese.

Regulations pertaining to milk, poultry, and egg deliveries become effective 1 January 1953.

The official prices established in 1952 for standard-quality products delivered in compliance with delivery regulations will prevail in 1953.

The local councils and the heads of the executive committees of the local councils are responsible for determining the extent of delivery obligations and supervising the implementation of the produce delivery program.

Producers are to receive by 31 March 1953 a booklet stating their delivery obligations. Producers have the right to protest the extent of the produce levy within 8 days of receipt of the booklet.

Producers who fail to meet delivery target dates will be required to deliver an additional 10 percent of the amount in arrears and are liable to fines.

Cash awards will be distributed for outstanding results in the crop-delivery contest.

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